Bengal Government to send up the names of three young Officers, who were qualified in the native language, and who were willing to fill existing vacant situations in the Assam Local Corps. The qualification in the native language is required that they may hereafter be employed in Civil situations. The "on dit" is, that the Brigadier has offered these situations to Lieutenant James, 23d, Ensigns Dalton, 9th, and Low, 73d. The 30th is excluded as they have more than their proportion of officers on the Staff, viz. three Captains and four Subalterns. This is an odd climate; we have had lately thunder storms with lots of rain and on the night of the 15th a deluge, the whole country covered over with water. Yesterday it cleared up, we had a very high wind, and to-day is a beautiful day.—*Ibid.*

We give in another column, an abstract of the operations of the *Government Saving's Bank*, from its establishment on 1st November 1833 to the 21st January 1839, comprising the transactions of five years and three months, and shewing that period, there have been deposited in the Bank Co.'s Rs. 29,43,853 11 0½, and withdrawn therefrom Co's Rs. 11,99,035 5 8½, leaving a surplus of deposits over withdrawals of Co's Rs. 17,44,818 5 4—the whole of which, with a trifling exception, is invested in 4 per cent. Company's paper or deposited in the General or other Company's Treasuries.

This looks well, and establishes the value and importance of the institution, and the confidence placed in it—a confidence much shaken by the conduct of the Government in the affair of the *Military Saving's Bank*, established under their sanction, but allowed to become insolvent, to the ruin of many poor soldiers, whose all was therein deposited, and for which deposits we have always considered the Government were responsible.

We are glad to hear, that an act of injustice towards depositors in the *Government Saving's Bank*, which was lately noticed by our contemporaries and ourselves, is about to be amended by the introduction of a regulation which provides, that instead of transferring to the 4 per cent. loan all sums of individuals deposit announcing to 500 Rs. as heretofore, transfers are henceforth to be made to the Government agent, who will invest at the *market rate* of the day, either in the 4 per cent. loan or any other loan preferred by the depositor—subject of course to the rules of the Government Agency Department.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—FEB. 22.

We understand Mr. J. P. Grant, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, has been compelled by ill health to take a month's leave of absence. Mr. F. Millett will have temporary charge of the office during Mr. Grant's absence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA. *Arrivals.* February 24. Ship *Moira*, S. Owen, from London 28th September and Cape of Good Hope 17th December.

PASSENGERS.

Per Moira, from London:—Mrs. Charmer; Mrs. Kendall; Mrs. Parsons; Mrs. Wilkinson; Mrs. Ovenstone; Mrs. Hughes; Miss Anderson; Captain J. S. Davis, 32d Regt. B. N. I.; Lieut. G. G. Charmer, B. Artillery; Lieut. B. Kendall; Revd. Wilkinson; Revd. Parsons; R. Yates, Esq.; A. Thompson, Esq; Misses H. Ovenstone and A. Ovenstone; Master H. Ovenstone; Mr. J. Smith, Indigo Planter; Mr. McCann, Surgeon; Mr. Wilcox. *From the Cape of Good Hope*:—Captain Smith, 19th Regt. B. N. I.; Mr. Marriage.

Departures. February 23, Ship *Charles Heartley*, M. Hopper, for London—Brig *Cove*, G. Palmer, for London—Bark *Camoria*, C. Robertson, for Liverpool—French Ship *Amelia*, A. Pouvereau, for Bordeaux.—*Feb.* 25.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—FEB. 26.

THE 48TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—Three Companies of the 48th Native Infantry, with a Captain and two Subalterns marched from Vellore for Nellore on the 20th instant. The detachment was ordered off rather sharply, consequent it is supposed on some disturbance in the Nellore District.

SPECTATOR,—FEB. 27.

We observe amongst the items of Indian intelligence by this last overland mail that Captain Biden has been appointed Master Attendant at our port. There can be no objection to the appointment we believe in respect of its selection, but we think it is high time that the Court of Directors left the disposal of such a situation with the local Government of the Presidency. There might be some reason in its being retained by the Court at the time when they were the great merchants of India and they required an officer enjoying their entire confidence to look after the numerous ships in their employ; but the situation af Master Attendant on its princely footing of pay was really to be considered a part of that trade, and, now that that main object of the appointment is taken away, it should dwindle down into what is merely found requisite for the shipping of the port. It will be difficult however to snatch this or any other source of patronage out of the hands of the Court, and we think it would not be out of place if the Chamber of Commerce lent their hand towards furthering it, by representing that the duties of the port could be efficiently performed with a much less expensive machinery. The chief requisites are, activity and zeal with of course a fair portion of intelligence, these, as we know, are to be gained at a much more moderate rate of pay than the Court award to the Port Officers,—indeed Mr. MCKENZIE has of late shewn this in completing, by the steady exercise of the qualities we have enumerated, all the efficiency desired. In respect of this officer himself we shall perhaps find one, not of the least objections to the Court's obstinate retention of these appointments in their own hands; and that because such is liable, as it now in fact operates, to remove from the department a well qualified and most zealous man, who possesses the claim of service and has besides gained over his "ouster" the advantages of experience.

The question is one which deserves to be considered and represented, especially at a time when, under the plea of—what abstractedly is a beneficial measure—the consolidation of the port dues, a proportionally, considerable additional tax is to be laid upon the shipping frequenting our port.

THE RUSSELL TESTIMONIAL.—The following copy of a letter from George Russell, Esq. late Commissioner in Goomsoor, to the address of Captain George G. Mackenzie, on whom, in the absence of his colleagues in the Committee, the duty of communicating with Mr. Russell devolved, will be perused with interest by subscribers to the "*Russell Testimonial*" regarding which, Captain Grindlay writes, that a piece of plate (value One hundred Guineas) has been ordered, and of which a sketch will be sent when finished.

"*London, 3rd December*, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,—I request your acceptance of my best thanks for your letter under date the 23d July last, communicating in such kind terms the wish of those Military friends with whom it was my good fortune to be employed in Kimedy and Goomsoor, to present me with a piece of plate.

In my official report to Government I took the liberty of expressing a belief that no similar service, attended with the same degree of personal hardship, had been conducted with more cheerfulness and good feeling. I need hardly say that it is with pride I accept a gift which carries with it so gratifying a confirmation of that sentiment. Nothing could be more unexpected than the honor announced to me in your letter; and I can with all sincerity assure you that I did not stand in need of such a memorial of scenes which will always retain a chief place in my recollection on account alike of the public interests at stake, of the friends with whom I was associated, and of the successful issue of the service, which was mainly to be attributed to their persevering zeal and gallantry."

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) G. E. RUSSELL.

Captain G. G. MACKENZIE.

The death of Lieut.-General Corner and the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Hodges, both of the Infantry, are reported by this overland mail. These events promote Lieut.-Colonel Bell to a full Colonelcy, Major Low and Tweedie to be Lieut.-Colonels, and give the step in the 8th and 20th Regts. to Capt, Forster. Lieut. Taynton and Ensign Cooke in the one, and to Capt. (Brevet Major) Plowden, Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Archer, and Ensign White in the other.

Major Oliphant of the Engineers we also hear retires from the service, giving the step in that Corps to Capt (Brevet Major) J. J. Underwood, 1st Lieut. A. DeButts, and 2d Lieut. Armstrong.

The march of the 44th N, 1. to Secunderabad is we hear countermanded, in consequence of the Bombay Government having written to say they do not require the corps it was destined to replace at the station named.

MADRAS HERALD.—FEB. 27.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 24. Barque *Greyhound*, H. Hutchinson from England 23d June, Bordeaux 10th September and Mauritius 14th January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Hutchinson and 2 Miss Hutchinsons.

Do. 25, American Ship *Montezuma*, James Copp from Calcutta 12th February.

Passengers.—W. A. Foster, Esq. W. Walm, Esq. and Robert Sellers, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 24, Barque *Mahomed Shah* James Randle to Manilmein.

Passengers.—Mrs. Randle and 2 children, Mrs. Francis, Mirza Mahomed Ally and family 6 in number and 145 Public followers.

Do. 26. Schooner *Letchmy*, E. Daviot, Jun. to Cuddalore, Nagapatam, and Paumbam.

Passengers.—Two Europeans and 7 Natives sent by Government.

MADRAS COURIER.—FEB. 28.

We understand, that last night about 7 o'clock, by the Tunnel on the Beach, where a Detachment of Sepoys are encamped, a Thief entered one of the Tents and from thence stole 5 Knapsacks; while carrying them away, he was discovered and followed by a mob; on perceiving them he ran into the Sea and swam out as far as Lord Clive's Battery, where he was seized by 2 Boatmen, who were set by the Beach Police to apprehend him. On his coming ashore he fainted and was speechless; when the Peons conveyed him to the Beach Dispensary for Medical aid.

We refer with much pleasure to the remarks of our Contemporaries respecting the Master Attendant, and we entirely agree that in his knowledge of the duties of his Office, and in his zeal and activity in the discharge of them, Mr. McKennie has left us no room to desire any change.

We cannot give a better proof of the light in which Mr. McKennie's exertions are viewed on particular occasions than by referring to the conduct of the Committee of Management who presented that Gentleman with a magnificent Silver Bowl, in testimony of the skill displayed in landing the Statue of Sir Thomas Munro last August. The Bowl itself is no trifling credit to the Arts in Madras, being ornamented around the base and on the cover with frosted Silver in close imitation of the Surf. It has an inscription on the side stating by whom and for what service it was voted, of which the following is a copy.

"*Presented to J. F. McKennie, Esq., by the Committee for erecting Sir Thomas Munro's Statue, in token of the sense entertained by them of the ability and successful exertions displayed by him in safely bringing the Statue through the Madras Surf.*"

For St. George, February 26, 1839

The following Notification of the Government of India, is re-published for general information.

No. 25.
FORT WILLIAM
General Department, the 6th Februay 1839.
NOTIFICATION.

No. 24 of 1838, *dated 19th September.*

"It is our desire that all Letters which the General Commanding in Chief in England, or his Military Secretary, may address to any of her Majesty's Officers serving in India, should be received by them free of all India Postage. You will therefore issue the necessary directions for carrying this intention into effect."

No. 28 of 1838, *dated 7th Nov.*

"Referring to our Letter in this Department dated the 19th September (No. 24 of 1828) we direct that all Letters franked by the General Commanding in Chief in England, and by His Military Secretary, to whomsoever they may be addressed, be exempted from Indian Postage; and that the franks of the Assistant Military Secretary and of the Chief Clerk of the Commander in Chief's Office "On H. M.'s Service" be allowed to pass throughout India free of postage."

In compliance with, the Orders, contained in a Despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated 19th September, No. 24 or 1838, and of a Despatch dated 7th November, No. 28 of 1838, both cited in the margin, the Hon'ble the President in Council under the powers reserved, to the Government of India by Sec. XXIX. of Act. XVII. of 1837, directs that letters despatched from or addressed to any of Her Majesty's Officers serving in India when transmitted to or franked by the General Commanding Chief in England, or his Military Secretary, shall be conveyed throughout India free of Indian Postage, also letters to the Assistant Military Secretary and Chief Clerk of the General Commanding in Chief's Office from the same persons superscribed "On Her Majesty's Service," and letters franked by those Officers similarly certified.

H. T. PRINSEP,—*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Re-published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK,—*Secy. to Govt.*

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE,—MARCH 1.

SECUNDERABAD.—The annual Artillery practice at Secunderabad concluded with a grand display of Red Hot Shot,—Mortar Batteries,—Blowing up a mine &c. &c. &c. The whole went off in a manner worthy of that distinguished Corps, in presence of a very numerous assemblage from Cantonments and the Residency, and a vast concourse of pretty particularly *astonished* Natives from the Nizam's Capital.

ELLICHPOOR.—Brigadier Twemlow, Nizam's Service, arrived at Ellichpore and assumed Command of the Division on the 5th ultimo. We learn from this Station that a manifest improvement in the Southern Dak establishment is exemplified in the arrival of the Madras Mails in nine and those from Hyderabad in six days. The valley of Berar has been almost inundated with rain of late, a most unusual occurrence at this season.

MAJOR MOORE H. H. THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—We have much pleasure in submitting the annexed General Order, issued by Major General Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, on the occasion of the departure of Major Moore of H. H. the Nizam's Service, on the 2d instant. Captain Byam of the Madras Artillery has, we hear, been appointed to succeed to the situation thus vacated of Military Secretary to the Resident, with the local rank of Major.

The selection of this gallant and excellent Officer for a situation of so much responsibility, does infinite credit to the judgment of the Resident, for wide as is the scope for choice, in a service containg talent of a very high order; we are quite sure that General Fraser could not have selected an officer better qualified than Major Byam to fill the post to which he has been just preferred with advantage to the service and credit to himself.

"On the departure of Major Moore for Bombay preparatory to his resignation of the office of Military Secretary; and return to England. Major General Fraser considers it but an act of justice to this officer to express in G. O. his entire and unqualified approbation of the manner in which he has executed the arduous and important duties of the several situations he has filled during a period of nearly 22 years.

Every former Resident, without exception, has left upon record the most marked encomiums on the eminent ability of Major Moore, and Major General Fraser at once cordially assents to the justness of those honorable memorials; and requests Major Moore to accept his special thanks for the assistance he has individually received from him during the time he has officiated as Resident, at Hyderabad.

"Major General Fraser has had an opportunity of personally observing the zeal, and impartiality with which Major Moore, has during this period, conducted every duty connected with tha Nizam's Army; and correct judge- ment, he has displayed in bringing to a succesful termination, certain delicate and important transactions; which required not only an acquaintance with the peculiar duties of the Military department, but also the combined exercise of a political knowledge of the country and of the views, and habits of the Durbar.

But an opinion in regard to the merits of Major Moore has emanated from a higher authority than that of the Officiating Resident, and in publishing the subjoined extract of a letter recently received from the Secretary to the Government of India expressive of the sentiments of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the occasion of the proposed retirement of Major Moore, Major General Fraser feels assured that the officers of the Nizam's Army will be gratified to learn that their friend and Brother Officer has been deemed worthy of receiving the highest and most honorable testimony that could have been offered in his favor."

"Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Resident at Hyderabad dated Camp at Lahore the 27th December 1838.

Para. 3rd. His Lordship cannot allow the retirement of so excellent an officer as Major Moore to pass unnoticed, and while he regrets the loss hereby inflicted on the Service he has the satisfaction in being able to bear testimony, to the worth, zeal, and intelligence of so old and so distinguished a Servant of Government."

(Signed) H. TORRENS.
Officiating Secy. with the Gov. Genl.

CEYLON.

We understand, and we heard it from very good authority, that there was a deficiency in the Revenne of the Island for the year ending in November last of fully £12,000; and we should like to be informed in what way such a falling off has arisen, particularly since the Commercial prosperity of the Island is on the daily increase, and the revenue for former years continued to do so in proportion.

If, what we have heard be correct, we really cannot understand in what way the Governor is justified in giving away so much of the public money as he has lately done to Dissenters—and the public, in our opinion, have a right to call upon His Excellency for an explanation.—We have not heard that he has had the consent of his Council to make any grants of money, and we believe without their consent His Excellency is not warranted to finger a sum beyond £75 at any one time for any one purpose; yet we have been credibly informed that £450 was lately given to the American Mission, and £200 and upwards to the Wesleyan, although no Council has been summoned together to authorize those advances, and altho' all public works have been stopped on the plea of want of cash.—Perhaps His Excellency will therefore enlighten the public on the subject as to the legality of his proceedings in this respect, as they certainly appear to us as they do to many, very questionable—Whigs think they are priviledged to transgress the laws of their country in all cases, and altho' the Conservatives might frequently induce them to commit suicide by letting them have *extra rope*, they have hitherto had compassion upon them not on account of their deserts, but for the honor of the country which they have for sometime ruled like *demons* trying their utmost to undermine the bulwarks of its noble constitution.—*Herald, Feb.* 20.

PINANG.

GAZETTE.—JANUARY 5.

The Hon'ble Compay's Steamer "*Diana*" Captain Congalton arrived yesterday from Singapore, with the Hon'ble S. G. Bonham Esq. the Governor on board. Captain Stephen and Lieut. Biggs came passengers in her.

On monday last one of the Honorable Company's gun boats staioned for the the blockade of the Quedah river arrived here, with two sick seamen belonging to H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, and thirteen malays arrested by the boats of that ship when going up the river for the sale of a few articles of merchandise, without suspecting they were in the commission of an act which would subject them to detention, and perhaps ultimate punishment.

It is impossible not to be deprecate in the most unqualified terms the continuance of this absurd and worse than foolish system of arrest and detention of these poor Malays. We naturally ask, what good can possibly result from this rediculous hostility towards an unoffending people? We have said over and over again it will avail nothing, that it is the farce of "Much ado about nothing" which is being performed, and all that is done by the government in it, is of so contemptible a character, as to lessen and degrade us in the eyes of those who would naturally look up to us for protection; but who, goaded on as they are by every species of vexation and insult, may ere long take it into their heads they could do without us, and quietly take the whole Peninsula into their own keeping. To keep up the spirit of this farce, it is very seriously said, that a requisition has been made for a further detachment of *fifteen* Sepoys, as the safety of Province Wellesley is extremely doubtful without this aid.*

* The detachment has gone we learn. P. P.

The East India Company's Steamer "*Diana*", Captain Congalton, left this Port on Monday last to resume her station for the blockade of Quedah.—*January*, 19.

Her Majesty's Ship *Hyacinth*, 18 Captain Warren, arrived at this Port on Wednesday afternoon from the *Blochade* of Quedah, and returned on Friday morning to resume her station for that *very unpopular* service.—*Ibid.*

H. M. Ship *Hyacinth* came in from Quedah on Wednesday last for water and provisions. We learn that her commander had experienced ill-health during the time he was in blockade of the Quedah river, and although it is with regret we have to communicate the intelligence, a different result could scarcely otherwise be expected taking into consideration the locality he had been appointed to guard. Nevertheless the *Hyacinth* again proceeded to her station yesterday morning, on reaching which, it is understood, the Steamer *Diana* will return to harbour. The reports prevalent for some few days past of the passing events at Quedah appear to be very favourable for Malays, who, it is stated, have lately captured several elephants loaded with baggage and valuables from the Siamese, together with three golden chattahs and about two hundred women and children in addition to numerous male prisoners. It would seem the Malays have also advanced to conquer Trang, their forces having been strengthened by the Malays of Patani; so far, therefore, as the present aspect of affairs indicate, the hostile demonstrations of the British have had an effect completely the reverse of what possibly was originally anticipated. In place of finding a timid, submissive, cringing opponent as was expected, the unwarranted opposition which has been evinced has only served to call forth the energies of an indignant and insulted people, who, while they intreat to continue our friends, the India government apparently has not the understanding to appreciate the consequences of neglecting this indubitable proof of good-will on their part. The Siamese on the other hand continue to look upon the operations of the British government with their accustomed insensibily.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

BETEL NUT.—We hear of a late sale of about 1000 Peculs, at *Whampoa*, at $4.20 per pecul; the quantity in the market is small.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—Little doing, and we have no variation to notice; but on the whole there is a tendency to depression rather than improvement.

COTTON.—The transactions of the week consist of sales of 2500 a 3000 Bales of *Madras*, the Tinnevelly at Taels 9. 3 m and *Western* at Taels 7. 5 m.; and of about 1000 Bales of *Bombay*, of inferior to middling qualities, from Taels 7. 6. m. to Taels 8. 3. per pecul. In the *Bengal* staple nothing doing.

IRON.—Steady at our quotations.

LEAD.—Is in better demand, but holders are not willing to sell at present prices.

OPIUM.—No traffic here of any description, and matters remain without alteration, with this exception, that we have not recently heard of any seizures of the drug, or of the dealers therein.

PEPPER.—Is very dull of Sale at our present quotation, and the *Chinese* holders are desirous of selling, though the stock on hand is far from a heavy one.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—*Canton.* Very little now remaining in the market.
Nanking. No purchases have yet been made, or any prices fixed. The Stock on hand is about 4200 Bales of Newand 230 Bales of *old*, or nearly 4500 Bales

TEA.—The *finer* descriptions of *Congo* have been settled by the hongs generally, and shipping has commenced; *the inferior Congos* do not appear in great demand.

The market has not yet been opened for *Green Teas*, except partially—the Tea men holding out for higher prices.

EXCHANGE.—The E. I. Company's Agents have increased the proportion of Cash payments on advance to 40 per cent, the rates of Exchange remaining the same.

We hear of some transactions in American Bills at 4s 9d per dollar.

On the 15th inst, the hong merchants undertook the security of the Ships, that had been detained, under the former conditions,—intimating that new regulations would be adopted next season.

The hoppo having proposed adding another hongmerchant to those already established, the Consoo refused to become security for his solvency and good conduct, as required by recent regulations; and H. E. has, by way of retaliation, stopped both Imports and Exports,—not on the plea of their refusal, but professedly to force them to an early settlement of certain presents due to the emperor. The refusal on the part of the hongmerchants is, we believe, well-founded, but it prevents the hoppo from pocketing 40,000 or 50,000 Taels

As we are going to press, we understand that chops are again granted.

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
From 1st April 1838 to 1st Januaty 1839.

	In December			8 Previous Months.		Total to 1st January.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Jan.
Patna.. old	6	525	3,150	5333	2,646,940	.....	.....	134
" .. new	33	560	18,480			.....	.....	1957
Benares..old						.....	.....	56
" ..new	47	525	24,675	2030	778,080	.....	.....	558
Malwa ..old	200	540	108,000	72424	4,241,135	.....	.....	3527
" ..new						.....	.....	
Total...	286		154,305	145754½	7,666,152	148614½	7,820,457	6232

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 8d. a 4s. 9d.
Government Bills 30 days sight, 4s. 6¾d.
United States Bank Bills at 6 months sight, 4s. 8d. a 4s. 9d.
Liverpool and Scotch Bank Bills 60 days sight. None:
Bengal Co's. 30 days sight 212 unsaleable nt 2 a per cent. dist.
" 60 " 218 a 220 E. I. Co's. Rs. der 100 Sp. Drs.
" Private 30 " 218 " " "
Bombay 30 " 218 " " "
" Cos. 60 " " " "
Madras 30 " 227 " " "
Manilla 30 " S 103 in Manilla for S 100 in China, Bils procurable.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Gold 98 touch.....S 23.75
Spose silver at Lintin.....6⅝ a 7 per cent premium.
Spanish Dollars Ferdinand.....At Par.
" " Carolus, IV.....5 per cent. "
Republican for exportation.....Par. to 1 "
FREIGHT. To Great Britain,.....£ 4.10. a 4.15.
United States,.....S 25 per 40 feet.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 9th MARCH 1839.

The *Taptee*, with Sir Henry Fane on board, was announced as being off the Port on the evening of the 5th instant, whereupon orders were issued that the troops in Garrison here should hold themselves in readiness, the following day at one o'clock, to receive his Excellency with all the distinction due to his high rank as Commander in Chief of the Indian Army, but on arriving in Port next morning, Sir Henry signified his wish that no such display should take place, and at an early hour he landed under a salute from the Battery merely, and accompanied by his Staff and an escort of Horse proceeded immediately to government House, where for the present he resides. We understand that his health is not good and that he will very shortly proceed to Mahabuleshwar for change of air, where a House has been taken for him. There is a strange rumour afloat, with which, it may be, his removal to Mahabuleshwar is connected, that under the Laws which regulate our Indian Army, Sir Henry cannot exercise the functions of Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency, and has no power but over such Royal troops as may happen to be within it. If such be the case and the Supreme Government wants power to remove this difficulty, which could only have arisen from its being an uncontemplated case that Bombay could ever become the head quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Fane's services must be lost to the public, until powers are derived from Home, at least all those active services that devolve upon the Commander-in-Chief in the full enjoyment of his office, though we should anxiously hope that this peculiarity in Sir Henry's position will not influence him to withhold from the local Government his Counsel and the results of his great experience, at a juncture of such vital importance to our Indian possessions as the present.

We understand that Sir Henry, with 2 Brigades of Infantry and one of Cavalry had arrived within 6 marches of Hydrabad, when the intelligence of the submission of the Ameers reached him. Sir John Keane's Army, by one account, was on the 13th ultimo at Mujundy, 45. miles from Hydrabad, and 17 marches from Shikarpore, which latter place it was calculated they would reach about the 6th instant. Another account carries the Army on to the 16th at which date it had reached the pass of Lukku, which is described as six miles in length and in several parts so rugged and impracticable for Artillery, that it was apprehended some delay might be occasioned before the whole army would succeed in effecting a passage. The scarcity of Camels was still complained of, but hopes were entertained that the large hire offered by our Commissariat would induce the Beloochees to come down and furnish a supply, more particularly now that our Government had come to a friendly understanding with the Ameers and when they must be aware that nothing but their own ruin was to be gained by continuing to maintain a hostile attitude towards us.

Col. Pottinger appears to have acted wisely in fixing upon Jerruk, in place of Tatta, as the head quarters of the Reserve force, not only as being a healthier station, but far better situate for prompt and energetic measures, and especially from its nearness to Hyderabad, for acting as a check upon any spirit of disaffection existing among the Chiefs, that the absence of the main army might occasion to break forth.

It is said that the Bengal Commissariat estimate for the Camels necessary to carry the stores of that portion of the Army, amounts to the astounding number of 41,900 whereof 27,500 have already been secured, the hire of each of which per month in 6¼ rupees, while those hired for the Bombay Army cost 18 Bombay rupees a month and 22 Hydrabad.—We cannot explain why the difference of hire should be so great. But we must admit that until we saw this statement we had formed but a very imperfect idea of the magnitude of the enterprise in which we are embarked.

The *Vansittart* has brought China news to the 28th January. It does not appear that any change or amendment has taken place in the state of the opium question. Domiciliary visits were being made under the authority of the Viceroy and the most disgraceful means resorted to, even to the satellites of power secretly depositing the forbidden article in particular Houses, so as to lead to the conviction of the unfortunate owners. A violent spirit had shewn itself among the people in opposition to the measures of government—meetings had been held, and resolutions adopted for the general protection, one to the effect that the gates should be shut and a search of the searchers made, which so alarmed the Viceroy that by proclamation he forbade any farther domiciliary visits,—One letter we have been seen, after speaking of the depressed state of the trade, says "we cannot look for any "improvement unless the popular discontent ge- "nerally prevailing should be manifested in much "stronger terms than has hitherto been the case. "Every part of the coast of China has been visited "by vessels with opium, but without any success "worth mentioning, the measures adopted for the "suppression of the trade being apparently as "successful along the whole line, as they have "been in this province."

In consequence of the scarcity of cash arising from the stoppage of the Opium trade, exchanges generally had advanced and Bills on England under American credits, could be purchased occasionally from needy Chinese Merchants at 4 | 9 per Dollar, while those with approved local indorsements might be quoted at 4 | 8. The E. I. Company's rate for advances on shipments to England still remained at 4 | 7 per dollar but owing to their paying only 40 per pent of the amount in Cash and the remainder in Bills on Bengal at 212 per 100, which were unsaleable even at a heavy discount, shippers were precluded from availing themselves of their Agency.

The Export of Tea to Great Britain since 1st October is thus stated.....Black lbs. 3,241,600
Green..... 459,200

Silk none.

Total lbs..... 3,700,800

We have elsewhere made some Extracts from the Canton Commercial circular, to which we refer.

The *Bolton* quitted Macao the same day with the *Vansittart* but had not arrived at Singapore when the latter left. Sir Edward Ryan sailed from Singapore for Calcutta the 4th February. No doubt was entertained of the loss of the new Calcutta clipper the *Syren*.

We have received the following answer to the letter which appeared in the columns of our last Paper, under the signature "A subscriber to both Banks." If this correspondence should serve no other purpose, it will at least make some aware, that before understood little about the matter, how exactly they stand, what their rights are, in relation to the proposed Bank. In this way we trust that a public service will be done and the cause of justice and fair dealing promoted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—A Correspondent who appears in the Columns of the Courier of Tuesday last, the 4th instant, under the signature of "Shareholder in both Banks" tells the public, that in the Papers on the Bank Question published in the Courier of the 23d ultimo, and 2nd instant, some facts *appear to him* to be very incorrectly stated, and others suppressed, and asks your assistance, by the publication of his letter, in correcting what the writer of those Papers has misrepresented.

He then proceeds to give us "*a brief history of the Origin of both Banks*," which I should pass over as of no use whatever in arriving at a correct understanding of the question of "*existing rights*" which I placed before the Community in the Papers which have incurred his displeasure, and come at once to the 20th March 1838. where I took my first Departure, were it not that the "Shareholder in both Banks," whom for the sake of brevity, I will hereafter take the liberty of calling only the Shareholder, has let slip one or two facts, fortifying I think, my view of the subject, and of which my former want of interest in the matter, caused me to be entirely ignorant.

He says, and that I may not misrepresent him, I will use his own words, that "*the Scheme*" (i. e. of a Bank.) "was heartily supported by the Community, "the shares soon subscribed, and a Charter granted "by the local Government according to Act. 4th Geo. "III, conferring on it this power, it was understood "subject to the confirmation of the Home authori- "ties."

To what precise power, the Shareholder intends to allude I am unable to gather either from the Paragraph of his letter given above, or any previous portion of the same to which it may be supposed to refer. Perhaps he would be understood to mean the power conferred on Government, or possibly the power conferred by Government on the Bank here, viz the same as the Bank of Bengal then possessed, but whether I have rightly interpreted his meaning in either case or not is not of much consequence to my present purpose. The Shareholder tells us, that a Charter was granted by the Bombay Government, and only wanted the confirmation of the Home Authorities, to give it full effect, and adds in continuation that "*the first General Meeting* of the subscribers "to this Government Chartered Bank was held on "the 11th January 1837, when a Committee was no- "minated and invited to act in London, and an "Agent (Mr. Ashburnur let me here add) then ap- "pointed to proceed from this to be joined with them "to use their influence to gain a favorable and spee- "dy decision by the Home Authorities."

The Shareholder will perhaps again accuse me of suppression because I do not quote all that follows in the Para: from which I have extracted the foregoing. I will therefore here state in *limine*, that I take now, and shall take in the course of this paper, only such portions of his labours, as appear to me to support the view of "*existing rights*," which I have already placed before the public, leaving the remainder in the Bombay Courier of the 4th March 1836.—(let it not be said that I do not indicate where the whole may be found) to the future examination of those, who may desire to know whether I am in this case, the unfair opponent, I have been declared to be in my earlier observations on the same subject.

But to recur to the quotation which has caused my digression. The Bombay Government granted a conditional Charter---to whom? to the parties I conclude, who applied to them for a Charter---and if this were so, what right let me ask, had a portion of the "Body

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Applicant." however large that portion might be, to take to itself, the power of setting aside the act of the Government, by telling their satisfied fellow subscribers at the General meeting held on the 20th March last 1838, that unless they consented to certain new Arrangements, then detetermined on, their interest in the Bank established by the Charter, if the confirmation of that Charter should happen not to arrive before the 1st October following, should be taken away from them and given to the dissatisfied, or the impatient, applicants, if that term be preferred, and others unconnected with the Original Scheme.

I pass on to the concluding paragraph of the first portion of the Shareholder's letter which will be found below. I must take care that I quote it correctly because the answers I shall give, to the questions that have been put to me, may not be exactly, such, as my Querist may have anticipated.

" Here then (says the Shareholder) is the History " of the Origin of both Banks, as given in the publish- " ed proceedings of the General Meetings, and I " would ask the writer of the Paper you have publish- " ed, could any thing be more open, candid or fairer to " all concerned than their proceedings, as published to " the world, that all might see and consider them. " Some informality or little irregularity may have crept " in, which had the concerned had the benefit of that " writers advice might have been avoided ; But surely " it is unworthy of the Government of a country to " take advantage of such, and I cannot think, " even the writer of the Paper for the " Courier," " would have done so, had it rested with him, when " the intentions, motives and designs were so evident " and have been so candidly and, so openly avowed " and declared throughout."

The first observation I shall make, on " the Brief " History of the origin of both Banks" as given by the Shareholder, and concluded in the words, I have just quoted, *is that it carries us no further than the 20th March last* (1838.) the period at which *I* think, the proceedings of the Subscribers for a Chartered Bank and of their Committee, assume a questionable shape. I may therefore for the Shareholder's satisfaction, concede to him, that the intentions of the majority, were openly avowed up to that date, however much we may differ in opinion, as to the justice of the measures then determined on, and the power of the subscribers to the Government Chartered Bank, then assembled, to enact laws, which were to disfranchise a certain portion of their Colleagues at a future period, if they should refuse to put an end to the existing partnership, sanctioned by the local Government, and under reference to the Home Government for confirmation, and associate themselves within a given period with the seceding parties in a different undertaking, though of similar character, charter excepted, in this place.

The enacting parties might have the right to retire themselves, and thus relinquish their claim to the Charter, granted here and transmitted for confirmation to England, but they certainly could have none, to compel their non-confirming brethren, to do the same, and even less right, if that were possible, to appropriate the shares of the non-conformists, to other parties totally unconnected as I have already said with the original scheme.

With the course adopted by the Government of this country following the *informalities and little irregularities* which may have crept into the proceedings of the subscribers to the Chartered Bank, I have never meddled, further, than to entertain and express a wish, now for the *fourth* time given to the world, that the charter should be granted (with reference to the interests of the whole original body) *on the terms and to the parties the Court of Directors had in view when the order for it passed their board*, and I must decline to offer any more specific opinion, at present, in respect to the course adopted by the authorities in Calcutta on this [illegible] but I do not see any occasion for the exercise of any such reserve in dealing with the question, as far as it has been put to myself, and will therefore honestly and with a degree of candour, in which neither suppression nor misrepresentation, will I trust be found to appear, tell the Shareholder, in acknowledging the compliment he has offered me, and which, whether tendered in sincerity or in irony I will take in good part,—that *it is possible* I may have been of some service, for much has been done, in which I not only should not have concurred, but against which, I should have felt it my duty, to protest to the utmost extent, that my example and influence could prevail,—and further that with the opinion I entertain of the course pursued towards the non-conforming original shareholders, even under the limited information in regard to the proceedings *subsequent to the 20th of March last* (1838) which the Committee of the Chartered Bank have thought it necessary to afford to the Original Subscribers, and the public, I should, if the power of granting the Charter, as the justice of the case might require, had been delegated to me, and the power of ascertaining who were the active parties in the disfranchisement of their fellow subscribers, been also within my reach, have bestowed the Charter on the Original applicants for the same, according to the list submitted to this Government, and the Court of Directors,— with the exception of the individuals, who had shown so little regard for the rights of their fellow subscribers, as to exclude them from participation in the advantages they were, in my mind justly entitled to, convinced that the excluded (*the now excluded I mean*) could have no cause to complain, if a stronger hand than theirs, meeted to them their corn, by the same measure they had meeted it, as long as the granary was under their control, to that weaker portion of their Body, whom the all-powerful voice of a Majority, had in the Shareholder's construction of a Majority's authority, bound to a surrender of their rights, because the Majority chose to say, it shall be so.

The foregoing remarks carry me to the end of the sixth Paragraph of the Shareholders letter, and I have waded through the other six in the hope of finding something, which might enlighten me on matters *subsequent to the oft repeated date of the 20th March last* (1838), but have been disappointed, and there is consequently so little more requiring notice in reply, that I think I may without much injury to the cause I advocate give the Shareholder the benefit *unanswered* of all the impression *his proof of my most incorrect and unfounded assertion that* 1 | 10*th only of the Original list of proprietors at present remains*, is likely to make on the public mind, after the explanation already given of the extent to which I really erred on this portion of the subject, in the earlier Papers published in the Courier, and the expression of my unqualified adherence,---the correction shown by me to be necessary first duly made---to the position I assumed in the first instance.

The Shareholder says in his eleventh Paragraph, " I have shown the close union and connexion of " both Banks having the same Committee here and the " same Agent at home, the one." (mark the words reader I pray you) " *indeed subsidiary to the other*, " and that the present proprietary contains three " fourths of the whole." And in another portion of the " same para. he adds. " I have ever considered it the " general rule that a numerous Body were bound in " every thing connected with the object of their asso- " ciation by the resolutions of the " Majority, and " tais is generally provided for by Deed of Settle- " ment."

In respect to the first of these quotations, I will say that the close connexion between the two Banks, and the fact of the one, having been deemed subsidiary to the other, as far as the Interests of the Original Subscribers to the Chartered Bank are concerned, have been much too apparent to the public, for the last six Months, to render any such admission necessary on the Shareholder's part, though there is a degree of candour in this portion of his letter, to the extent of that admisson which entitles him to my best acknowledgments, and I offer them to him accordingly. In regard to the sentiments expressed by the shareholder in the second quotation given above, I may concede to him that he is right in part, and that the Act of the Majority is held to bind the minority, in all matters in which such act has a legal import or effect, but there is a limit to this power in all cases, and the most arbitrary act of a Majority or Majorities, which is I believe known, though founded on a wise *principle*,---vizt. the act of the Majorities of the House of Commons and of House of Lords by which a man is often compelled to part with his Property, because the good of the Individual must give way to the good of the public never goes so far, as to take from him without paying for it and generally paying him at a rate much exceeding its real value in the market, on the inverse application of the same principle, which says if the public good requires that the Individual shall make a sacrifice on its account, the public must pay him and liberally too, for that Sacrifice.

Let the Shareholder apply this doctrine to the acts of the majority, whose *conduct he upholds*, and he will find it difficult, I think, to satisfy the public, even supposing the power to repudiate the minority to be with that majority, and which I only allow to be supposed for the purpose of present illustration ; that his majority have exercised that power, justly, in appropriating to others, the property of their fellows, without recompense or reward to the suffering party.

I have done with the Shareholder's letter, as far as reply seems to me necessary---but it may not perhaps be unacceptable as a proof of my candour, in *one* instance at least, that I tell him at parting—that the profound silence which has been maintained here, in respect to all the proceedings in England, subsequent to Mr. Ashburner's receipt of the Instructions of the Committee of original Subscribers to the Chartered Bank, ordered to be sent to him at the meeting of the 20th March last, has occasioned much surprise and *that* surprise not of the most welcome character, in a very large portion of the Bombay Community, to say nothing of the dissatisfaction which he knows, I believe, to exist in the minds of certain original shareholders, or original subscribers if he prepers the term, who have been refused a perusal of the correspondence, consequent on the resolutions adopted at that meeting ; and that as there can be no cause at the India House, or board of Control, or with the gentlemen of the home committee with whom Mr. Ashburner was joined in England, for witholding the information which has been denied here, or any difficulty in ascertaining in London whose money was used in payment of the Banking materials sent to this country of late &c. &c. &c., the Shareholder must not be surprised, if he should find that measures have been already taken, to obtain all necessary information in support of the rights of the original subscribers at the fountain head, or that *that* information is ere this in the possession of those who will work it on the spot to their constituents good.

For myself, I have been accused through the courtesy and good taste of *O. P. Q.* of interested motives, want of Judgment and *Trickery*, for this last is the only interpretation that can be given to the *insinuation*, noticed in the reply to his letter, which want of room, excluded from the columns of the Courier on Tuesday last. *The Shareholder* imputes to me incorrectness, suppression of facts, misrepresentation and some other *peccadilloes* which I need not recapitulate as I have already quoted offences enough—alleged offences at least—to account for the interest I begin to feel in Bank concerns, and the determination I have taken, to *acquire* a maintainable right, to *inquire* whether there are not, in some parts of the world, greater offenders than myself, in those respects : sand as it is more than probable, that the negotiation, which in consequence of this determination is now on foot, for the Transfer to me of the legal or equitable interest, as the case may be, in ten shares belonging to an original subscriber to the Chartered Bank first contemplated, and I think the Shareholder has shown established here as far as the power of the local Government could go :—will be completed before this letter can meet the Shareholder's view ; I am afraid I must admit, that this is the last time he will meet a disinterested opponent in.

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, 7th March 1839.

We have given in another part of our Paper a Government notification to the effect, that hostilities were about to commence between the Chiefs of Bahren and Aboothabee, and cautioning the public against any connection with either place. It will come out hereafter, we predict, that Mohammed Aly is the mover in this dispute and that his interference will be called in to arrange it, as a pretext for his possessing himself of a place on the Gulf, which he has long aimed at. Our Governors ought to know whether it is for English interests that Mohammed Aly's spirit of monopoly should spread itself farther than it has already done.

A numerous meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Steam Fund took place in the Town Hall Calcutta on the 9th ultimo, to take into consideration the recent proceedings in London for establishing a more Comprehensive scheme of steam communication with India, than that we now enjoy, a scheme that shall embrace not only Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, but the Straits, China and even the Mauritius. A report was produced to the Meeting and approved of, which contains among other details, a statement of the number of letters and papers received at Calcutta, as well as of those despatched, during certain specified periods ; shewing most satisfactorily the great and progressive increase that has taken place in the correspondence, and as a necessary consequence, the important benefits that have accrued from the existing steam establishment, with all the faults that are laid to its charge. In April 1837 the Calcutta and Mofussil letters and newspapers from England amounted altogether to 733, in April 1838 to 2169 and in November last to 3787. The letters and newspapers despatched for England amounted in August 1837 to 1334, in August 1838 to 2910 and in February of this year to 4423. The aggregate of the whole covers despatched from India, during eleven months, is stated at 86,957, whereof Calcutta and the Mofussil gave 20,991, or about a third. But on the other hand the Report enters largely into the many inconveniences experienced at Calcutta and Madras, from the delays attending the transmission of the letters to and from Bombay, the uncertainty in regard to the sailing of the Boats, and the unpleasant predicament in which parties belonging to either of the other Presidencies find themselves on landing in Bombay, without any means of getting on, but such as it requires a stout heart to encounter. We admit that there are difficulties, and that occasional delay may have arisen from causes that could not be foreseen or provided against, but surely the difficulties are not so great but that they might be, in process of time, removed, or at least much modified, were the three Presidencies cordially to co-operate in the work, neither can it be doubted that the complaints of irregularity, incident to all new experiments, would die away as the system got matured and into settled operation.

But the communities of the two other Presidencies and a large and influential party at Home appear to entertain the opinion that the present system is defective and unequal to answer the ends sought to be attained, an opinion we would willingly believe founded upon enlarged and liberal views of the benefits to result from a more comprehensive scheme, to our Eastern possessions generally, and not resting upon any jealousy or sordid view of local interests, as has been sometimes stated. Far be it from us to say a word in disparagement of such an undertaking. Realize it and Bombay derives immense advantages, in the quick communication it would afford with the various Ports in the Indian and China Seas, where she has commercial relations and doubtless her community would enter into and support the Scheme zealously, were the originators to make it part of the ir plan, that branch Steamers should convey the European intelligence and Passengers direct to this place, from the nearest point of contact, whether Aden or Socotra, but while it is left to us to main tain Steamers of our own for that purpose, which appears to be the present idea, it can hardly be imagined that the Comprehensive scheme will meet much support in Bom bay, or any scheme that would unnecessarily cause a delay of a single day in the receipt of European int elligence. So long as the Red Sea route remains open, no change can ever be effected that will place the other Presidencies on an equal footing with Bombay as to time, and it may well be doubted whether Steamers proceeding direct from Suez to Calcutta would secure to the latter City its mail a day sooner than it at present receives it via Bombay, but this consideration is doubtless absorbed in the great and general benefits to be conferred on all our Eastern possessions by the Comprehensive scheme, a scheme that at no former period in our recollection even looked so promising as it does at the present moment.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

" The Duke of Susex, accompanied by Colonel Wildman and Lord John Churchill, went over from Newstead Abbey to the Earl of Scarborough's seat, Rufford Abbey, on Wednesday, to enjoy a day's shooting. The Earl of Scarborough invited a select circle to meet his Royal Highness, who in the course of two hours and a half shooting bagged 80 head. The number killed was upwards of 200, out of which there were 150 hares. A sumptuous luncheon was given by the noble earl to his royal guest, who returned to Newstead Abbey to dinner.—(Post.)

Church of Scotland.---For the sake of those who are imperfectly acquainted with the history of the Church of Scotland, it may be mentioned that the Assembly of 1838 consisted of nearly two hundred and fifty gentlemen, clerical and lay. Factious partizans may imagine they were a few poor, unreasonable, hot-headed Presbyterians ; but the truth is, they embraced the leading men of name, talent, wealth, and respectability in the country. Among the elders we mark the names of not less than fifteen of the Scotsish Nobles—Earl of Cassilis, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Loudon, Lord Cranston, Lord Hay, Earl of Lothian, Lord Balmerino, Earl of Hume, Lord Sinclair, Lord Lindsay, Earl of Rothes, Lord Burglies, Earl of Montrose, Earl of Wemyss, Lord Cowpar, besides leading country gentlemen, and the provosts and magistrates of burghs.—*Ayr Observer*.

Yachting is about to be turned to other purposes than pleasure alone, by Mr. J. Brooke, who is arrived in Hamoaze, in his schooner yacht " Royalist," of 142 tons. This gentleman is about to start on what may be truly termed a voyage of discovery—to explore the Indian Archipelago. He proceeds to Borneo, calling on his way at the Cape of Good Hope and Singapore, where his researches are to commence probably, subsequently examining some of the interesting groups of the Pacific, returning to England by Cape Horn. The voyage is expected to occupy about three years. The yacht is armed with six guns, and carries twenty men, and is, in every way, prepared for the pirates of those seas. Mr. Brooke is a member of the Royal Western Yacht Club. He leaves Plymouth in a few days. This is the first instance of an English gentleman devoting his fortune and personal exertions to the increase of nautical science since Sir Joseph Banks sailed with Cooke on his first voyage.—*Atlas, Dec.* 7.

A singular incident occurred at Druy Lane Theatre on Tuesday evening, which we record, as we believe it to be the only instance known of a sentimental tigress. When Mr. Van Amburgh entered the left-hand cage, and reclined among his animals, a tigress jumped on his right knee, and a lion leaned against his left thigh ; the latter, being in a very playful mood, was mumbling Mr. Van Amburgh's knee, in the manner in which a dog takes a person's hand in its mouth. The tigress, perceiving what the lion was about, hit him a heavy blow on the head, and observing, at the same time, that a leopard was creeping stealthily towars him gave him also a *coup de patte*, which sent him to the other end of the cage. She then commenced licking the limb with which the lion had amused himself, and seemed quite delighted at having Mr. Vam Amburgh all to herself. We fancy this to be the only case in which a tigress has ever evinced such amiable susceptibility.—*Atlas, Dec.* 8.

Sir Grenville Temple has employed six months in executing excavations in the neighbourhood of the site of Carthage, and his labours have been rewarded by a variety of interesting discoveries. In the ruins of the temple Juno Cœlestis, at Ganath, the protecting divinity of Carthage, he found about 700 coins, different articles of glass, and earthenware utensils. But the most remarkable and unexpected of his discoveries has been that of a villa on the sea shore, and 15 feet under ground. Eight chambers have been entirely cleared, and their form and decorations prove that the house belonged to some distinguished personage. The walls are painted, and the vestibule is paved in superb mosaic, in the same style as those of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and representing a variety of objects, such as marine divinities of both sexes, fishes of different species, marine plants, a vessel with women dancing on the deck, and surrounded by martial admirers, lions, horses, leopards, tigers, zebras, bears, gazelles, herons, and other birds. In the different chambers were found several human skeletons, supposed to be the remains of warriors killed during the storming of the villa. In another house Sir Grenville Temple has also discovered various interesting mosaics, representing gladiators combating wild animals in the arena, with the name of each combatant written over his head. In another part are represented horse-races and men breaking in young horses. It is to be hoped that Sir Grenville will publish full particulars of his interesting discoveries.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar is now carried on to a great extent in the district of Magdeburg, in Prussia there being 121 factories in that place, consuming 45,000 metrical quintals of the root per diem ; and in the, immediate neighbourhood of that town 22 oth er factories, consuming 8,000 quintals a-day.

The *Zurich Gazette* contains the following table of the actual population of Switzerland.

	Inhabitants.	Military Contingent		Inhabitants.	Military Contingent
Zurich	231,576	4,632	Appenzell	50,876	1,018
Berne	407,913	8,158	St. Gall	158,853	3,177
Lucerne	134,381	2,690	Grisons	84,506	1,690
Uri	13,530	270	Thurgau	84,126	1,682
Schwytz	40,650	813	Tessino	113,922	2,378
Unterwalden	22,571	451	Vand	183,582	3,672
Glarus	29,246	587	Valais	76,590	1,539
Zug	15,322	803	Neufchatel	58,016	1,172
Friburg	91,145	1,823	Argau	182,755	3,655
Schaffhausen	32,582	652	Geneva	58,666	1,173
Soleure	65,196	1,264			
Basle	65,424	1,328	Total	2,190,258	43,808

Dr. Butini, the eminent physician, died a few days since in Geneva, at an advanced age.

A rare example of religious tolerance has been recently shown at Multerstadt, the chief town of the district of Frankenthal, in Bavaria. The Jews of that place, being in want of a synagogue, had raised a subscription, to which a great many Christians contributed, and the opening of the new place of worship was fixed for the 24th ult. On learning this, the Catholic clergy expressed a desire to attend the ceremony, and offered large room in the rectory of one of the parishes as rendezvous for the whole of the persons who were to be present. Here the procession was formed, with the two Jewish Rabbis at its head, the members of the consistory of the district, the Catholic clergy, the civil and military authorities, the principal inhabitants of the town, and, last of all, the Jewish residents. After the ceremony, and the delivery of the oration by the chief Rabbi, the Catholic Rector addressed the assembly in an eloquent discourse, recommending concord and charity among the followers of all religions.

MORNING POST.—Dec. 18.

Cannot our contemporaries imagine such a thing as a Whig Administration leaning upon the Conservative party for support against the pressure of Radicalism and Romanism, and this without any thing like official coalition ? Cannot they suppose such an occurrence as the defence of the Queen's Government by the Conservative party ; when the Government is assailed by revolutionary violence and this *without any thing like official coalition?* Cannot they deem it possible that in the present juncture of affairs, the Ministers may find it expedient for carrying on the business of the country, rather to seek for the countenance of a strong and steadfast party, than to make sacrifices to a weak and turbulent party ; and this without any official coalition ?

But there is no necessity for looking *merely* to hypothesis in this matter. Suppose the tone of the Administration to be for the first three months of the coming session what it *was* for the first three days of the last session, why should it be doubted that the Conservatives *may* vote with the Ministers for the support of Conservative principles, and yet neither form, nor wish to form, any thing like an official coalition ?

Were Ministers, or say rather the head of the Government, to follow up *with firmness* the policy which seemed to be indicated by the leader of the House of Commons at the opening of the present Parliament, we should find the Ballot question negatived by the Government, and those Ministers dismissed who did not vote against it. In the question of repeal of the Corn-laws the conduct of the Government would be ditto, ditto. Shortening of the duration of Parliaments ditto, ditto. Alteration of the franchise established by the Reform Act, ditto, ditto. Upon these points the bulk of the Conservatives would support the Government against the Radicals. Some would stay away from laziness, glad enough of an excuse not to attend the House ; and, justifying themselves by a partly real and partly affected pique, they would say—" Let the Whigs and their *friends* the Radicals settle the matter between them ; we won't interfere." But the number that would act thus would not be large, as soon as it was understood that Government did look to the general support of Conservatives, and not to that of Radicals.

Then, however, would come the Church questions ; and even these we can readily suppose the Government, under present circumstances, might manage so as to avoid the active hostility of the Conservatives. The question of the Irish Church the Government has a right to consider as legislatively settled. The Administration may, and we expect that it will, resist directly and positively any attempt to reopen that question. If Lord Howick have a mind to repeat his offensive, and, considering his position, dishonourable views of that question, let him look to his place ; or if he be permitted to remain in the Cabinet after a repetition of the offence, let Lord Melbourn look to *his* place. The Conservatives will show that they can punish as well as uphold.

As to the scheme for appropriating the funds to be raised by new arrangements of Church property to the liquidation and abolition of Church-rates, the Government may, and we expect that it will, refrain from again bringing it forward. It will be for the credit of the Government if that miserable abortion of the little mind of Mr. Spring Rice be suffered to drop into oblivion, and the Church Commission be called upon to carry out its arrangements with a view to the increase of efficient parochial administration.

We have noticed the more agitating of Parliamentary questions upon which the views and the strength of parties are likely to be brought prominently forward ; and we do not see that upon any of them there is a political impossibility that the present Government should so deport itself as to obtain Conservative support. That it can be able, however, to calculate upon this, there must no doubt be an understanding that the Radicals and the Established Church disturbers in Ireland, in England, and in Scotland, shall receive no Parliamentary or official countenance from Government. It is not necessary that such understanding should grow out of any compact or negotiation, but proceed merely *from the Parliamentary conduct and language* of the leading Ministers.

On looking over what we have written, we perceive we have omitted the question of municipal croporations for Ireland. About that question there need not be much difficulty, if Ministers will bring their minds to the same view of it which they took at one period of the last session. If they can do so, and we do not see why they may not, the hostility of Mr. O'Connell will be of little consequence. Indeed, upon that hostility we suppose the Ministers to calculate throughout.

Referring to the state of affairs at Court—in the interior of the country, and with reference to foreign relations, it seems to be the view of almost every rational person that it is not *safe* for the Government to attempt to go on without the aid and countenance of the Conservative party. There are reasons for holding the opinion that a personally Conservative Government would as yet find difficulties in its way not prudently to be encountered, and at all events the leading Conservatives, satisfied with their present position, do not appear inclined—unless *driven* to such a course—to attempt obtaining the Government for themselves. As to a coalition, that always makes a suspicious, and generally a bad Government. We certainly wish for no such thing, nor expect it.

THE POLISH EXILES.

A meeting was held on Thursday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the commencement of the Polish Revolution in 1830. About 1000 persons were present ; Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair. Resolutions expressive of the meeting with the sufferings of the Poles, declaring the expediency of re-establishing Polish independence, and recommending petitions from all parts of the United Kingdom in favour of Poland and in reprobation of the aggressive policy of Russia, were moved and seconded by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. G. A. Young, Admiral Napier, Col. Thompson, General Dwernicki, M. M. A. A. Dybwoski, M. S. Kosmian, Mr. P. Stewart, and other distinguished persons. Several ladies attended. The Chairman, who addressed the meeting at some length, after expressing his admiration of the bravery of the Polish patriots, and indignation against their tyrants, briefly adverted to the oppression Poland groaned under at the revolution against Russia in 1830 :—

" Since the insurrection, commenced by the valiant youth of Poland, and supported by their countrymen and country women of all ranks, ages, and parties, had been put down by the overpowering force of Russia, the tyrant had inflicted every species of cruelty and degradation upon the conquered. Not content breaking up their country and their constitution, and forcing the Russian language upon them, Russia would not allow the ill-fated children of Poland even to speak their own language.—(Loud cries of indignation.) Great Britain, by coming forward at the time of this revolution, might, without striking a single blow, have prevented this result. (Hear, hear.) We could not now avert it without the expense of millions of money. To the shame of our country that sad truth must be spoken. From the aspect affairs were now assuming he might hold out hopes to them of soon seeing the restoration of Poland. (Loud cheering.) While he hoped the dismemberment of the Russian power and alliance might soon give the exiled Poles an opportunity of once more rallying in the service of their country, he exhorted those who had sought a refuge in England to be united and of good conduct, as by their acts would the nation which they represented here be judged. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord concluded amidst loud cheering.

His Lordship was followed by Mr. Dybowski who stated that Poland only wanted a good natural government. She had still 600,000 fighting men, every one of whom was able to contend against two of the slaves opposed to them. (Cheers.) This gentleman went on at some length, and his remarks were replete with good sense, and breathed a truly patriotic spirit, except in one passage, where he spoke in bitter terms of the well-known Prince Czartoryski, whom he described as a traitor and a hypocrite of the deepest dye, who had never volunteered to stand forward in the van of his struggling countrymen, except with a view to betray them, Now this censure on the Prince is, we have reason to believe, wholly unfounded ; and was accordingly repelled, with much emhpasis and dignity, by Mr. Young, and more particularly by Lord Dudley Stuart, who bore testimony to the fact that the illustrious individual in question was, and had ever been, one of the staunchest, most consistent, and most disinterested of the Polish patriots ; and that he had sacrificed more to the cause of national freedom than any of his countrymen now in existence. We place full reliance on his Lordship's assertions—for he is intimately acquainted with Prince Czarteryski's history.---(Sun.)

WAR IN SPAIN.

A memorial is going the round in the City for signature, addressed to Lord Melbourne and Palmerston, as her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the subject of the barbarous and atrocious system of warfare now carrying on in Spain, and grounding thereon an appeal to this, in conjunction with all the civilized countries of Europe, to interfere, and if possible, to put a stop to so signal a disgrace to humanity. A copy of it is subjoined, which tells its own story in such simple and affecting language as to render comment upon it perfectly unnecessary. It was offered to the Lord Mayor for signature on Saturday, and was immediately signed by him, with nearly all the court of Aldermen, and in the course of few hours a great number of the most respectable names in the City were added to :---

" My Lords—We have the honour to entreat the most earnest consideration of your Lordships to the appalling condition of the Spanish people.

" We have been brought together, without reference to political or personal opinions, for the expression of one sentiment common to us all.

" War, even when waged in a righteous cause, against foreign aggression and under the conventional usages of civilized nations, is a desolating scourge : but civil strife, where the children of the same soil and parents are arrayed against each other, magnifies the horrors of war, and ends in barbarism, misery and degradation.

" The kingdom of Spain is rapidly sinking into this condition : every arrival brings intelligence of cold-blooded and atrocious murders that hitherto were only known in the history of barbarous ages.

" The pacification of that unhappy country appears to us to be the special province of those nations that rank foremost in power and enlightened policy, and whose position enables them to exercise a genial influence over the destinies of weaker states.

" In the name, therefore, of suffering humanity, we appeal through your Lordships to our most gracious Queen, and to the ruling powers of the civilized world, and do implore that such measures may be adopted by her Majesty's Government, in concert with her Majesty's allies, as shall extinguish a revolting warfare—one that for its cruelty and ferocity can scarcely be paralleled in the page of history, and one that, while it continues, hardens the feelings of surrounding nations.

" As men of all parties and opinions, we entreat your lordships to regard this expression of strong feeling from the City of London, as a proof that its inhabitants consider this subject to be one of the highest order that can engage the attention of their fellow men, and they trust the general opinion throughout Europe is, that no policy can be merciful or just while it neglects the pacification of unhappy Spain. We have the honour, etc.—(Times.)

" S. Wilson, Mayor, etc."

FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICO AND BUENOS AYRES.

To Great Britain the iniquitous and unprovoked blockades of Mexico and Bueno Ayres are of transcendent importance. The whole export trade of France to Mexico exceeds by little the amount, of 700,000 francs, that of Great Britain amounts to as many millions sterling. The 600,000 dollars only, so arbitrarily required in the shape of indemnity by France, is not far from equal to the value of one-half of her yearly traffic. The exaction is so much the more preposterous, as it is notorious that French traders or adventurers seeking fortune or subsistence in foreign lands are the least burdened with capital or commodities. We have seen and known them by hundreds arriving out with their petty *pacotilles of dentallas bejouterie*, &c., of the worth of a few pounds only ; and would be bound to stake our reputation on the fact that an average of 10l. cash or wares to each of the five or six thousand French on arrival in Mexico, or now resident, would be far beyond the mark of their worldly store. That pretended claims to indemnity have become part of an organised system with such vagrants, cannot be doubted in the face of proofs adduced, and proofs endless which could be exhibited ; it is a system too, which will continue to flourish in rank luxuriance so long as it is abetted by a government equally mercenary and ambitious. Some few years ago the French Consul at Santiago de Chile made a glorious *boune bouche* of the sort worth recording. The country being a prey to civil commotions, and bands of insurgents and robbers roaming about, he was warned by the authorities of the danger to which he was exposed by residing out of the city in a lone country house, and, moreover, advised, that unless he removed into town they could not be responsible for his safety. The admonition was disregarded, and so one day his house was entered and pillaged. This was all he wanted ; forthwith a " grievance" was made up, and a claim to indemnity for broken chairs, tables, and the plunder of his small stock of *argenterie* preferred to the amount of 42,000 dollars (!!!) or nearly 9,000l. ! It was not possible the whole stock of so ill-paid a functionary could have exceeded in value one, or, at most, two thousand dollars. The claim, however, was pressed—high diplomatic notes and blustering threats passed from Paris—the Chilenos remonstrated on the absurd enormity of the charge, and prayed a reference of verification to a mixed jury of French and natives—in vain. As a last resort, the sense of justice of the French cabinet was appealed to, accompanied with an intimation that to the decision, whatever it might be, they should bow. By return of post came that decision in the shape of an order to pay down the whole scandalous overcharge. The clerks in the Paris foreign-office, if not the chief himself, had doubtless a fellow feeling with the consul—in the money, if no otherwise. Some time subsequently the same consul was nominated to Buenos Ayres, where the government, already aware of the danger and the expense of so costly a guest, absolutely refused to receive him—*Blackwood's Magazine*,

RUSSIA.

All accounts concur in stating that disaffection to a great extent prevails in the Russian armies, both in Poland and in the Caucasus ; and that the Emperor is exceedingly displeased at the state of the troops in the former country under the command of Marshal Paskewitch, who was to be removed from his post in the spring and to be succeeded by the Duke de Leuchtenburgh.

The victory claimed by the Russians over the Circassians at Solcha is said to have been very dearly purchased, 3,000 men having been put *hors du combat*.

The Austrian Cabinet is represented as not being on the best terms with that of St. Petersburgh, and there is on doubt that a large body of troops have been sent by the former into Gallicia and Buckowine, and that cavalry and artillery are also concentrating on the Russian frontier ; so that Russia, instead of interfering in Turkey, Persia, and North America, may probably find plenty of work on her European border.—*Atlas, Dec* 8.

EGYPT.

The English consul, at Beyrout, has been very grossly insulted and maltreated by some Egyptian sailors, who it appears were countenanced by their officers, and the authorities of the town. The crews of several English vessels in the harbour, on hearing of the circumstance interposed, and a violent conflict ensued. The Egyptian troops were then led down by their officers, and severely treated the Consul and his family ; they even mounted the terrace of his house and pulled down the English flag. The French Consul hastened to the assistance of his colleague ; but he not only failed in protecting him but was himself grossly insulted. In the present posture of our affairs with the Pasha, it is not likely that the matter will be allowed to remain here.—*Atlas, Dec.* 8.

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